

* Lack of technical measures:

Undoubtfully, it is impossible to gather valuable technical information of the effects of the distributions:

- In most cases, the fields were newly opened this year after 4 to 10 years interruption preventing any comparison.
- Bad freezing conditions in early spring affected the crops.
- Unadaptation of such inquiries for the local mentalities (lack of rigour). However, the monitoring team pointed out, at all levels, the absolute need of an effort in this field. We are conscious of the directives of our donors and the necessity of such feedbacks and gave precise directives for our coming projects. A bettering is certain, it is more a question of time and sensitization than a problem of bad will.

* Tractors:

The tractor was bought in militia held zone. Official bill is not available.

- * Responsibles:
- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| SOUFI ABDUL HALIM: | responsible in agricultural committee. |
| MAHMAD QASEM | : treasurer of agricultural committee. |
| ZABIMLAH KHAN | : Agronomist. |

4 / "Reconstruction / Road"

* Cash for Work

- Manual workers were paid 800 afg/day (as defined during the mission, this rate is justified by the localization of the project, away from the villages: food costs).
- Work groups: 9 manual x 800 afg/day
1 chief of team x 1.000 afg/day: 8.200 1 group / 1 day.
- Labour: 6 groups (60 men) 6 x 8.200 = 49.200 afg/day.
3 technician/driver 3 x 1.500 = 4.500
53.700 afg/day
- Time: 55 days were necessary: 55 x 53.900 = 2.953.000 afg
- Operational costs
(logistic, wages, administration) = 126.000 afg
- Total = 3.080.000 afg
representing the salary of 63 men during 55 days. This salary covers 5 months of alimentary expenses.

* Direct effect:

The track linking Farsi to Taiwara was completed from November 88 to April 89. The section between Taiwara and Northern-Helmand should be achieved this fall. It will be the fourth axe of communication between Herat and Pakistan. This is not a luxury if we look at the enormous logistic constraints still encountered on the way to Herat (deserts, political unsecurity, mining). It must also be related to the bettering of the whole track network being built around Farsi:

- towards Shindan in the West.
- towards Obeh in the North.

It is a key place on the access to the provinces of Badghis and Faryab.

* Responsibles: WAKIL MAHMAD OSMAN KHAN: Amir of Ghor.
SOUFI MAHMAD OMAR KHAN : Chief of works.

5 / Emergency help / Cash for Food:

* Acquisition:

- 1 "Halwar" of Herat = 160 "man" of Herat
- 1 "man" of Herat = 4 Kg (1 Helwar = 640 kg)
- Wheat and rice: All the quantities have not been acquired through commercial channels. Concerning wheat and rice, it was part of the agricultural committee's stock of the 1987 crop. It was factured at the favourite price of: 93 afg/man-wheat and 310 afg/man-rice.

* Villages or localities:

The villages concerned by the distributions are:

Rabat E Bazukhan		
Halwaun	Nokrah	Xos-Korur
Bland Sahi	Haz E Karbaz	Pul E Salar
Ahmadi	Qala E Safarkhan	Khelwar
Sar Asia	Rabat	Mollam Sian
Sator Jan	Jada	Talao
Kaber Zan	Ab E Jalil	Satrino
Melwan	Haw A Deh	Asurabad
Rabat E Qalaq	Gaw Taban	Arbab Abad
Soufian	Fuladabad	Naqi Abad
Rawachan	Qala E Habib Khan	Xar Duzdan
Zeresuk	Jalalabad	Jafarabad

* Economic committee:

Is responsible for organization of emergency help distributions. A good information on the living conditions and individual difficulties is gathered. However new directives have been given by Solidarites Afghanistan for the choice of beneficiaries. Maintaining Cash for Food help seems important to us as we still face a hard war situation with daily bombings and fighting which could quickly extend, as we face dramatic food situations in the North of the province due to the locuste's disasters.

6 / Emergency help / Winter goods:

Monitoring team was not happy at all to see that needies were mostly mudjahedeen of Ismael Khan. After explaining the field of our action limited to civilian needs, Solidarites Afghanistan decided to stop this kind of help in the future.

7 / Education:

The monitoring observations are fully positive concerning the schooling program of the educational committee. Of course, the needs are far to be matched and the schooling still only concerns 5 to 30 % of the potential. This field recalls for more assistance, but the program is effective.

Our project has benefit indirectly to around 4.500 children.

Precise study of the justification documents collected by the monitor showed a mistake of 100.000 Afg around 10.000 roupies. Correction will be made during the 1989 mission (concerns the district of Ghorian).

8 / Silk Handicraft:

The specialized silk committe of Ismael Khan civil administration (now held by Abdul Jabba is Zandajan) took the

following measures with the budget Solidarites Afghanistan devoted to maintain the silk activity and its social consequences:

- Acquisition of 1/3 of the production of cocoons.
- Storage of the cocoons.

This is mainly an economic measure (regulation stock) however, it is an essential act due to the local situation:

- In Zandajan, the eggs are incubated, the silkworms raised, the cocoons elaborated and the rough line processed.

The whole of these activities, employs around..., enter in the scope of our action.

Our contribution however helped safeguarding the activity of 500 persons in Zandajan, helped maintaining the silk handicraft in Herat, which were our initial objectives.

9 / Monitoring Comment:

* Accounting of NGO's funds is formally insufficient concerning the 1988 grant. This was clearly pointed out to the local authorities and Solidarites Afghanistan guarantees a net betterment for 1989.

* However, the realizations were effective and the achievements correspondant to the rubrics planified in 1988, at the exception of the funds attributed for the brickoven / brickyard and used in irrigation achievements, an absolute priority in 1988's needs.

* We must also reckon the good planification of the projects established by our local partners, the different committees of Ismael Khan's civilian structure. They have concentrated most of our action in a coherent zone of action, which is far West Enjil (refer to the map) in what concerns the irrigation works, the agricultural inputs, the social help. Our good relations with Ismael Khan and different responsables of the civilian organization (mainly Hadj Mir Khalek), as well as the new directives that were given for the following of our program, will allow us to reinforce and precise our presence in this zone.

Concerning this point, we precise that a good coordination is set in place between the NGO's working in this area, in this field: Afrane, Afghanaid and Solidarites Afghanistan. Contact will also be taken with UNHCR as soon as the planned SMU of Salam Operation will be in place in Zandajan.

* Concerning the Education field, our action is lead within the education committee, remarkably well organized and efficient for Afghan standards. It thus covers 6 districts of Herat Province, representing the zone of Ismael Khan's good implementation. One must point out the energy and enthusiasm showed in managing the funds to approach a better response to the needs.

* This is not the case of all committees and more regular presence of expatriate teams is necessary for an optimal implementation and following of the programs. This is to be negotiated with the local authorities. Concerning Solidarites Afghanistan, Ismael Khan has accepted the idea of regular monitoring and control of the finances. This is not so evident, the realities and the priorities of the local authorities are mainly related to military operations although Ismael Khan understood since the beginning the importance of civilian populations's "well being". (refer to joint letter)

* Concerning the road whose construction in the Ghor Province was decided in 1988, a recent, dramatic and sad event just confirmed the needs of a variety in communication links between Herat and Pakistan (concerning the humanitarian action of the NGOs, the way from Iran to Herat cannot be considered actually).

Beginning of August, a convoy leading to Herat, carrying two members of french cross-boarder NGO Handicap International was ambushed. Among the deaths one of our friends.

The war is not finished, it is not the moment to decrease our help to the civilian populations of Afghanistan, of Herat Province in this case.

Cross-boarder action through experienced NGOs still seems the best way to reach them.

VI . GENERAL INFORMATION ON HERAT PROVINCE

1 / Political - Military situation:

Many things have, are and will be said about Ismael Khan. They are often contradictory depending on one's point of view of the afghan conflict and morrows.

Objectivity reckons that:

- In the districts of Enjil, Zandajan, Ghorian, Gozara and Obek, Ismael Khan is far away the main (90 %) actor of the Resistance. In this area, his military network is strong and tight, and all aspects of social life covered by the different facets of his civilian administration.

- In Pashtun-Zarghun, militias, governmental troops and Hezb I Islami opposed to Ismael Khan, remain strong.

- In Karrokh, Kushk, Gulran, Kohsan, Adraskan and Shindan, his influence is not in the majority, facing different combinations of other actors of the Resistance (Harakat-Enqelab, Hezb-I-Islami, Hezb-I-Khales, Mahaz-E-Mili, Hezb-I-Islami, Jamiat of independant commanders), strong militias (either linked to Najib's government or Iran) and governmental's army's stronghold.

- There is a high correlation between ethnical and political affiliation: Ismael Khan / Jamiat corresponding to Tadjik population. Other parties and militias often composed of Pashtuns.

- The importance of the militias is the result of soviet-afghan direct and indirect warfare but also of Ismael Khan's strength politic with his partners. Some militias are also manipulated by Iran.

- The military situation during the months of May to July 1989 showed daily fights and shellings in the city suburbs and around army's positions in Enjil and Gozara. Weekly fights also in Pashtun Zarghoun and along the Herat-Iran road. A slow but constant progression of Ismael Khan is evident in these zones.

- Any anticipation on the evolution of the war and political situation remains hasardous. If a national solution ending the conflict is not found, there is a high possibility of heavy fights to take the city, whose main victims would be the civilian population which governmental troops always implied as actors of the fights. One should keep this in mind to prepare a relief answer to the emergency situation this would raise.

- Concerning the reconstruction task, in the districts of Enjil, Zindajan, Ghorian, Gozara, Pashtoun-Zarghun-Obeh, it is obvious that Ismael Khan and the Amirat's civilian administration he set in place are and will remain the only possible partner.

2 / Demographic figures:

- Herat is the third major city of Afghanistan. The population of the province is mainly constituted by Tadjiks but includes numerous Pashtuns and some minorities. The interpretation of the data and NGO's observations give the following approximations:

Herat province: Demographic approximation

1978	1988
1.000.000	- 150.000 died
	- 250.000 living in resistance-held areas (mainly rural areas)
	- 250/300.000 refugees (high mobility)
	- 300.000 living in government / militia held areas (mainly urban)
	- 30.000 fighters

- Due to nature, the population concentrates along the banks of the Hari-Rod (East-West) and along the "highway" linking USSR-Herat-Kandahar-Kabul (North-South). These areas represent 80 % of the population.

- Ismael Khan's influence, covers around 150.000 habitants actually.

- Considering that most refugees in Iran are originary of rural areas and part of the urban population is composed of rurals fleeing fighting zones, the province will have to face the ressettlement of around 250.000 persons in rural areas. This really urges us to help increasing the capacity of settlement especially in the areas mostly hit by the war, which will face most of the returns, this is Enjil.

Ponctual returns of refugees (usually members of family coming back for a survey and eventually for first-repairings or definitive return in some cases) have been observed, especially in the far West part of Enjil where reconstruction works are the most recent, also where our project was implemented.

Other refugee moves have been observed in relation with the locust catastrophe in provinces of Badghis, Faryab and Northern Herat. Confer to the specific report of Don Meier / SCA.

3 / Communication / Logistic:

- The way to Herat took 4 weeks. 10 days of truck reaching Herat Province (border of Ghor) and 17 days on foot to cross the province through mountains, unfriendly zones and through the road, at that time hard to cross.

- The return however from Zindajan to Quetta took 6 days. This link is now regular and more or less secure but depends on the level of waters (3 months of spring) and the political situation in the crossed provinces (Farah, Helmand) where Jamiat is not in majority.

- Actual state of communications:

Quetta-Zindajan	via	Kandahar-Russah Kala-Nouzad-Shindan (10 - 12 days)
Quetta-Zindajan	via	Marja-Jowein-Amardane-Shindan * (6 days)
Quetta-Toghonkoh	via	Mussah Kala-Nouzad-Gulistan-Farsi (10 days + 4 on foot)
Quetta-Toghonkoh	via	Kandahar-Paysan-Tayara-Farsi (not achieved)
Toghonkoh-Obeh		Road OK in August 1989
Toghonkoh-Farsi		Actual works
Enjil East-Enjil West		Depending on military situation

*This track was the one used for my returning journey. Beginning of August, a convoy carrying a team of Handicap International was ambushed, killing one member of the humanitarian team.

III. NEW PERSPECTIVES

The monitoring lead by Solidarites Afghanistan from May to July 1989 concerned our 1988 action in Herat.

However it was also our evaluation mission taking place in the following of our program in Herat.

Concerning this evaluation and the presentation of our 1989 project, Solidarites Afghanistan will soon present a precise project as established on the spot with the local authorities. This project prepared by this evaluation mission, set in place by a team of Solidarites Afghanistan this fall and well discussed with Ismael Khan, will present all guarantees of adaptability to the local needs and demands, of honesty and efficiency.



SOLIDARITES AFGHANISTAN

HERAT PROGRAM

MONITORING REPORT

- July 1989 -

SUMMARY

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I . INTRODUCTION

In 1987, SOLIDARITES AFGHANISTAN accomplished its first humanitarian mission in the province of Herat. It consisted in an emergency help mission, Cash for Food type, whose budget was around 10 million rupees.

This mission allows us:

- To assist 10.000 families during winter 87-88, in five provinces of Western Afghanistan, particularly in the province of Herat, where the direct distributions to the villagers are made within the civilian administration's structures of commander Ismael Khan.
- To evaluate the needs of the civilian population living in Resistance-held regions.
- To establish, with the local authorities, the personal relations essential for the good implementation of common projects.

On the base of this mission, the gathered informations and the contacts, a project "Herat 1988" is planified. Its budget reaches 57.305.000 Afghanis/about 6.000.000 Rupees and is financed by different donors: IRC, UNHCR, SCA, NCA, French government, SOLIDARITES AFGHANISTAN.

The implementation is achieved by a team from SOLIDARITES AFGHANISTAN remaining two months on the spot in order to:

- Precise the evaluation of living conditions, needs and possibilities of work.
- Fix in a practical and precise way the use of the 1988 funds.

For details, confer to the specific report "MISSION HERAT 1988".

At the spring of 1989, due to the lack of sufficient feedback, and to improve the planification of our Herat program 1989, SOLIDARITES AFGHANISTAN decides to send a monitoring and evaluation mission to Herat.

This mission, composed of one field delegate with good experience inside Afghanistan and farsi knowledge, leaves Peshawar on May 15th and returns on July 10th, this means 4 weeks to reach Herat, 3 weeks in the action zone of our project and with the local authorities, 1 week to come back.

This report, presents at first the 1988 help concerned by the monitoring visit and the pursued objectives. It then presents:

- A financial report, detailed and commented, which goes through the effective realizations.
- A certain amount of general informations on the Province of Herat in 1989.
- And finally, the new perspectives for the following of our program in Herat, in 1989.

II . HERAT 1988

Financial presentation of Herat 1988's project:

TOTAL BUDGET 57.305.000 Afg (6.000.000 Rps)

Attributed to:

Irrigation works 13.145.000 Afg (1.320.000 Rps)

Repairing (maintenance, cleaning, reconstruction) of the irrigation network: canals, dams, wells, water-pumps essentially to use in Cash for Work projects.

Agricultural Production 11.153.000 Afg (1.120.000 Rps)

Support to individual initiatives, distribution of traction bulls, agricultural tools, fertilizers.

Reconstruction: brick oven/ brick yard
3.030.000 Afg (310.000 Rps)

Construction of a brick oven and brick yard corresponding to the local reconstruction needs (specific architecture). Increasing of reconstruction means.

Reconstruction: Road 4.600.000 Afg (470.000 Rps)

Opening of a track in Ghor Province, following an urgent demand of Herat's authorities to improve the linking between Herat and Pakistan.

Emergency help: Cash For Food 12.124.000 Afg (1.300.000 Rps)

Distribution to the villagers and needy families upon emergency situations, the objective is to avoid further refugees.

Emergency help: winter goods 5.000.000 Afg (500.000 Rps)

Distribution of warm garments and shoes to the neediest ones.

Education 4.609.000 Afg (470.000 Rps)

Support the scholarisation program, effectively set in place and running, of the education committee of Ismael Khan's civilian administration. This program covers 6 districts of the Herat Province.

Silk. Handicraft 3.644.000 Afg (370.000 Rps)

Support a traditional activity employing around 500 people in Zindajan.

The details of this mission are to be found in the report "MISSION HERAT 1988".

III. MONITORING OBJECTIVES

1/ Observe the achievement of the works and the completed realizations linked to the 1988 financing of SOLIDARITES AFGHANISTAN (cf Chapter II).

2/ Check the accordance between the use of the financing, the program fixed in 1988 and the effective realizations.

3/ Actualise our information on the social, military and political situation in this region.

4/ Fix, in a coherent way, the following of our reconstruction program on Herat in 89/90 considering:

- . The local needs, observed or pointed out by the population, by the authorities.

FIELD OF ACTION: Education

ACTION ZONE: Herat Province
6 Districts

AMOUNT OF HELP: 4,600,000 Afg (460,000 Rps)

ACTION

Support the functioning expenses of the well-running education program of the education committee. The expenses are: * teacher's wages
* furnitures

SALARIES

District ADRASKAN: 11 teachers x 3 months x 8,000 Afg/month:	264.000 Afg (27.000 Rps)
District KUNJIL : 7 teachers x 3 months x 8,000 Afg/month:	168.000 Afg (17.000 Rps)
District GHORIÂN: 72 teachers x 3 months x 8,000 Afg/month: 20 employees x 3 months 4,000 Afg/month:	1.978.000 Afg (198.000 Rps)
District PASHTUN : 17 teachers x 3 months x 8,000 Afg/month: ZAR 6 members x 6 months x 8,000 Afg/month: 4 employees x 3 months x 4,000 Afg/month:	744.000 Afg (75.000 Rps)
District OBEN : 30 teachers x 3 months x 8,000 Afg/month: 8 employees x 3 months x 4,000 Afg/month:	616.000 Afg (62.000 Rps)
District ZANAJAN: 39 teachers x 3 months x 8,000 Afg/month: 12 employees x 3 months x 4,000 Afg/month:	1.080.000 Afg (110.000 Rps)

FURNITURES

Furnitures to the school of each district:
note-books, pencils, blackboards

460.000 Afg (46.000 Rps)

TOTAL

5.310.000 Afg (535.000 Rps)

FIELD OF ACTION: Silk Handicraft

ZONE OF ACTION: Kandahar

AMOUNT OF HELP: 1 014 000 Afg (365 000 Rps)

ACQUISITION of 1/3 of the production of cocoons in order to:

Create a Bank of cocoons to maintain the level of prices the year.

- As an economic measure (regulation stock) to avoid the price collapse in the 2 months following the production of cocoons.

* 3.184 kg cocoons = 786 Men (4 kg in Herat) x 4.500 Afg:

3.537.000 Afg (354.000 Rps)

* Storing costs: 60 days x 1.000 Afg/day

60.000 Afg (6.000 Rps)

* Administration / Salary of responsible 6 x 8.000 Afg/month:

48.000 Afg (5.000 Rps)

TOTAL

3.645.000 Afg (365.000 Rps)

FIELD OF ACTION: Irrigation 1		ACTION ZONE: District Enjil		AMOUNT OF HELP: 13.145.000 Afg (1.320.000 Rps)		
DESIGNATION OF CANAL	LENGTH	IRRIGATED SURFACE	ESTIMATED PRODUCTION WHEAT	ESTIMATED PRODUCTION RICE	CASH AFGHANIS	FOR WORK RUPEES
TALAO DJOUJ- TURKABAD NARKHABAD-MARUCCI-ALWAN	8 KM	500 DJEJUP	65.000 KG	78.000 KG	1.150.000	150.000
ARBABABAD-ASHUNABAD- ANHAQI	7 KM	200 DJ	26.000 KG	31.200 KG	1.250.000	150.000
MALADAN-SARJUTCHA	5 KM	200 DJ	31.000 KG	46.800 KG	2.200.000	250.000
SOUEFLAN-RABAT	5 KM	300 DJ	38.000 KG	46.800 KG	2.400.000	250.000
DUGHABAD-KAR DUZDAN- SAR ASIA	8 KM	400 DJ	52.000 KG	62.400 KG	2.000.000	200.000
NOKRA-JALALABAD	3 KM	200 DJ	26.000 KG	31.200 KG	1.950.000	200.000
DJADA-AW E DJALEB	5 KM	300 DJ	38.000 KG	46.800 KG	1.950.000	200.000
TOTAL	41 KM	2.200 DJ	286.000 KG	343.200 KG	13.200.000	1.350.000

FIELD OF ACTION: Agricultural production

ZONE OF ACTION: District Enjil

AMOUNT OF HKLP: 11.153.000 Afg (1.120.000

ACQUISITIONS

* 38 pairs of drought oxen 1 pair = 240-250.000 Afg (25.000 Rps)	:	9.370.000 Afg (940.000 Rps)
* 310-50 kg bags of fertilizers (black and white) 1 bag black = 1 bag white = 1.200 Afg (120 Rps)	:	372.000 Afg (40.000 Rps)
SUB TOTAL	:	9.750.000 Afg (980.000 Rps)
* 1 tractor + harrow + trailer	:	1.500.000 Afg (150.000 Rps)
* Tools (pickaxes, axes...)	:	53.000 Afg (5.000 Rps)
TOTAL ACQUISITIONS	:	11.303.000 Afg (1135.000 Rps)

DISTRIBUTION

- * Localisation: - JAFARABAD
- QALA E NAWAQ
- ZERRECH
- ASIA GUL

* Direct beneficiaries: 40 farmers (usually 1 farmer=1 pair of bull and 10 bags of fertilizers)

* Direct effect: 700 - 1 000 djeribs

FIELD OF ACTION: Irrigation 2		ACTION ZONE: District Enfil			AMOUNT OF HBLF: 3.030.000 Afg (300.000 Rfs)	
DESIGNATION OF CANAL	LENGTH	IRRIGATED SURFACE	ESTIMATED PRODUCTION WHEAT	ESTIMATED PRODUCTION RICE	CASH FOR AFGHANIS	WORK RUFRES
DJOVI ASIA-GUL-QALAFAMAQ ZERESHK	10 KM	500 DJERIB	65.000 KG	78.000 KG	2.910.000	300.000
REENFORCEMENT TRAMS (100 PCES)						
TOOLS/MATERIALS					100.000	10.000
					20.000	2.000
TOTAL					3.030.000	310.000

FIELD OF ACTION: Emergency help / Cash for Food

ZONE OF ACTION: Enjil District
Gozara District

AMOUNT OF HELP: 12.124.000 Afg (12.20.000 Rps)

ACQUISITION : Wheat (300 "Halwar Herati")	192.000 KG	4.500.000 Afg (450.000 Rps)
Rice (60 Halwar)	38.400 KG	3.000.000 Afg (300.000 Rps)
Tea B/G	500 KG	450.000 Afg (45.000 Rps)
Sugar (50 x 100 KG)	5.000 KG	450.000 Afg (45.000 Rps)
Chick-peas (5 Halwar)	3.200 KG	400.000 Afg (40.000 Rps)
Fat (1.000 x 11 KG)	11.000 KG	2.200.000 Afg (220.000 Rps)
Beans (5 Halwar)	3.200 KG	400.000 Afg (40.000 Rps)
Others (Soja, Vegetables,...)		890.000 Afg (90.000 Rps)
TOTAL		12.290.000 Afg (1.230.000 Rps)

DISTRIBUTION: DATE: December 1988

LOCALISATION: 34 villages in District Enjil East and West, and GOZAEA

DIRECT BENEFICIARIES: 204 distributions reaching about 2.000 persons
covering their food-needs for 3 months.

FIELD OF ACTION: Reconstruction' / Road

ZONE OF ACTION: Ghor Province

AMOUNT OF HELP: 4.600.000 (460.000 Rps)

TRACK: From FARSI to TALWARA (one of the links between Pakistan and Herat)

PROVINCE: GHOR

LOCALISATION: The project covers the specific section between:
TANGUI LALA NOSSEIN and SAGHAR

SPECIFICITY: Representing 60 km over a mountain range (2.500-3.000 m)

EXPENSES: * Cash for Work = 60 men x 55 days
* Operational costs/logistic/responsibles

SUB TOTAL

* Contribution to acquisition of a truck HINO 4 X 4 type
* Tools related to the road works

TOTAL

2.953.500 Af_g (300.000 Rps)
128.500 Af_g (13.000 Rps)

3.080.000 Af_g (313.000 Rps)

1.000.000 Af_g (100.000 Rps)
673.000 Af_g (70.000 Rps)

4.753.000 Af_g (483.000 Rps)

FIELD OF ACTION: Emergency help / Winter goods

ZONE OF ACTION: District Enjil
District Gozara

AMOUNT OF HELP: 5.000.000 Afg (500.000 Rps)

<u>ACQUISITION:</u>	Warm clothes (100 rolls of 70 meters/1 meter = 200 Afg)	1.500.000 Afg (150.000 Rps)
	Shoes (1.000 paire / 1 pair = 1.500 Afg)	1.500.000 Afg (150.000 Rps)
	Towel / Densol (1.000 unite / 1 unit = 500 Afg)	500.000 Afg (50.000 Rps)
	Jumpers (400 units / 1 unit = 5.500 Afg)	2.200.000 Afg (220.000 Rps)
	Underwears (130 full units / 1 unit = 1.200 Afg) (Long John)	156.000 Afg (16.000 Rps)
	Socks (1.200 pairs / 1 pair = 200 Afg)	240.000 Afg (25.000 Rps)
<u>TOTAL</u>		6.096.000 Afg (610.000 Rps)

DISTRIBUTION: DATE: December 1988

LOCALISATION: 54 villages in District Enjil East/West and Gozara

DIRECT BENEFICIARIES: 1.000 needien

- . The local realities: accounting capacities, existing information of statistic, constraints due to the war, working relations and habits to respect.
- . The requirements of our donors (impossible to fill at this time in certain cases).
- . Practical requirements imposed by SOLIDARITES AFGHANISTAN to guarantee: the effectiveness of the realizations, the correct use of our funds, the reception of feedback.

5/ Organizing such a mission (monitoring / evaluation) still presents difficulties, risks and a financial effort.

SOLIDARITES AFGHANISTAN felt it necessary in order to:

- . Maintain a level of rigour in our working relations with the local authorities to reenforce the guarantee of a concordant use of the funds.
- . To follow closely 1988's realizations in the goal of following and improving our Herat program. To planify and prepare "mission 1989".
- . To approach at the best the requirements of donors:
 - measure of effective realizations.
 - financial control.

IV . FINANCIAL REPORT HERAT 1988

V . COMMENTS ON FINANCIAL REPORT

1 / "Irrigation 1"

* Zone of action:

- The achievements have been realized in Enjil District, where the degree of habitat destructions and rate of exile are most dramatic.
- More precisely, in its far-Western part (cf. joint map) where the evolution of the military situation allows, now, the implementation of such projects.

* Designation of canal:

Starting village or locality-crossed villages-finalvillage.

* Length of canal:

- Direct result: Restoring of 41 km of djeribs.
- The lengths indicated are based on foot-measures (5km/hour).
- Some sections were easily and quickly cleaned and restored, others invaded with tough rush or simply destroyed slowed down the works. Several passing - constructions were achieved (bridges - dams) as well as reinforcement structures (dams, props,...).

* Irrigated surfaces:

- Direct result : Irrigation of 2.200 djeribs.
- The expressed surfaces are an estimation based on visual observations, and on extrapolation of some precise examples.
- The statistical information remains very poor, but the agricultural committee keeps on sending inquiries on the field widening its information base. Concerning the following of our program in 1989, Solidarites Afghanistan has presented precise requirements in this field to improve our working relations.

* Wheat production:

- Direct result: production of 286.000 kg wheat (estimation).
- Extrapolation of inquiries gives the following utilization of newly irrigated surfaces: wheat = 50 - 60 %
rice = 30 - 40 %
others = 10 - 20 %
- Wheat yields encountered in Enjil in 1989 crop: 65 man/djerib (1 man = 4 kg in Herat: 260 kg/djerib)
(habitual figures from 80 man/djerib to 120 man/djerib but the 1989 crop has suffered from freezing conditions.

- Estimation:

Wheat = 50 % of 2.200 djeribs = 1.100 djeribs.

Wheat production = 1.100 djeribs x 65 man/djerib = 71.500 man = 286.000 kg.

* Rice production:

- Direct result: production of 343.200 kg rice (estimation).

- Estimation:

Rice = 30 % of 2.200 djeribs = 660 djeribs

Rice production = 660 djeribs x 130 man/djerib = 85.800 man = 343.200 kg.

* Cash for Work:

- Cash for work is usually organized the following way by the committees:

Manual workers are paid 600 Afg/daily as previously fixed.

Work-groups are organized:

9 manual workers: 9 x 600 Afg/day = 5.400 Afg/day

1 chief of team = 1.000 Afg/day

1 group/1 day = 6.400 Afg/day

- Direct result: Precise example "Talao Djoui":

Labour: 5 work-groups (50 men): 5 x 6.400 Afg/day = 32.000 af/d
2 technicians : 2 x 1.500 Afg/day = 3.000 af/d
(52 employees) 35.000 af/d

Time: 40 days of work were necessary: 40 x 35.000 = 1.400.000 af
Operational costs: administration-logistic-wages = 50.000 af
TOTAL = 1.450.000 af

Representing the salary of 52 employees during 40 days.

This salary covers 3 months of alimentary expenses.

* Responsibles: GHOLAM NABI : responsible of agricultural committee.
ARBAB AFIZULLAH : water-judge of Talao.
ABDU SAMAR : chief of works.

2 / "Irrigation 2": (cf. comments Irrigation 1)

As presented in Herat 1988 budget (chapter II), a budget of 3.030.000 Afg was attributed to the construction of a brick oven brickyard.

This money has been used to finance "Irrigation 2" project, following a decision between agricultural and reconstruction

committees of Ismael Khan administration structure. The question was the degree of emergency of these vital needs, responsables estimated it was, at this time, more important to put the effort on irrigation. Solidarites Afghanistan accepted this modification.

* Responsibles: AFIZ GUL
MOHAMAD DINN

3 / "Agricultural production":

This project is part of the wider program of agricultural production increase, ran by the agricultural committee:

- Implementation of pilot plants under supervision of agronomists.
- Support to individual initiatives (distribution of financial means-tools-seeds-fertilizers).

Our action concerned this second aspect, and mainly represented acquisition of draught oxen and distribution to individual farmers on a concentrated zone. It also finances a tractor.

* Choice of beneficiaries:

Depends on individual initiatives. In this area, at this time with the evolution of the military situation, more and more members of refugee families come back to measure the degree of destruction of their house, their field, their village. After estimating the repairing possibilities, they either go back, (things are usually so bad) stay, the time of the field works for partial repairings or definitively stay. In this case, they can submit a demand of help to the agricultural committee. Willing to increase the general level of production to cover the alimentary needs of the province, the agricultural committee in the limits of their possibilities proceeds to a distribution with flexible pay back measures (usually part of the crop). Solidarites Afghanistan does not interfere in the choice of the beneficiaries. The monitoring checked the result of the distribution in 12 cases out of 40 without negative surprises. (in the Zerechk area).